LOUISVILLEJUNE 17, 1848.

II We send, occasionally, a number of the Examinan to persone who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscrib

The Examiner.

One year since, amid the conflict of doubt and hope, we began the publication of the Examiner in this city. Whatever hostility was manifested towards our enterprise at that time, has, we are glad to say, long since subsided, and we now stand on the threshold of a second year with increased confidence in the success of the glorious cause with which we are associated.

There is a bright future before us, and we inan earnest and conscientious discharge of the duties which may devolve on us. In order to an efficient maintenance of the cause, so far as its responsibilities rest with us, we have made arability, than marked our journal during the year the Carolinas, is as follows: that is now past. We intend devoting ourselves with earnestness and fidelity to the interesting and important trust that has been committed to our hands, expecting but very slight reward for our exertions beyond the approbation of good men and our own consciences.

We have friends and numerous friends in Kentucky and elsewhere, who are deeply concerned for the success of our paper. Were we to publish all that has been communicated to us by letter and otherwise, from distinguished friends here and in other States, approving and culogising our course, we should bring together a mass of testimony in favor of the conduct and efficiency of the Examiner, such as has rarely we think been published in favor of any like what has been done, we feel strongly encouraged to labor industriously in the field before us, and our friends may rely on the promise we now give them, that if we do not succeed in our enterprise, it will not be because of any want of inclination and determination on our part to merit the most signal success.

Much beside our own devotion to, and efforts in the cause, is necessary to the success of our undertaking. We must have assistance. Our friends and well-wishers must co-operate with us. Our subscription list must be increased .such assistance—unless our friends renew their the number of our subscribers a large accession to those whose names are now on our bookswe shall not only be unremunerated for our time and labor, but may be forced to abandon our enterprise after having surmounted the difficulties that beset us a year ago. The prospect before us is cheering in regard to the future success of instrumental in bringing about Emancipation. kee Land" as the unit, we have the following We have reasons in abundance to suppose that results:vincing those who were arrayed against us, and by encouraging others to co-operate with us in the diffusion of anti-slavery sentiment throughout the State. Do our friends wish to see the Examiner languish for a-while, and then sink below the horizon? If not, let them bestir themselves, for we can assure them that, without their assistance, we can hardly hope to succeed in sustaining our paper. Let every one who wishes to do something for

Effects of Stavery on Education and Bumas

terest themseves, and avert so great a disaster.

When reviewing Rev. Theodore Parker's Book on Slavery, we promised to recur again to the subject embraced in the above heading. That promise we proceed to fulfil.

It is a matter of boast on the part of the South, and of complaint and jealousy on the part of the North, that the slave States have the most political power; that they have furnished more than their share of public men. This is true, and, so far as it goes, it is in favor

of the intellectual power of the slave States .-No fair mind will deny this.

But how far does it go?

strong pronepeks towards political employments. occupations, other than agriculture and politics. concentrates nearly the whole intellect of sorewards promised to those who engage in them have so lavishly bestowed upon us. are not sufficiently tempting. Hence, the professional and educated man must look to politics and agriculture, in the South, for employment to his mind, or gratification to his ambition.

For this, after all, is the great question.

In the first place, we may note, as th necessary consequence, education generally dif- so said allfused, and Schools, Academies, and Colleges, abundant, and numerously attended.

Now, by making a comparison, in these particulars, between the free and slave States, we

shall ascertain how they stand.

can writers who died previous to that year-

THE PERSON AND TO		compa	44	TAG CUT	alogue ol
sults:		1971			11,61
Nev.	ò	England.		Virginia	and Caroli
Theology, -		112			14
History,	÷	39	1		11
Poetry,	ĕ	30	×	The same	4
Politics,	×	18			14
Science,	×	15			4
Law, -	*	16		- 41	6
Medicine,		10		-	3
Biography,		- 8		-	4
Philosophy,	*	11		- 21	
Geography,		3			-
Agriculture,	+	2			1
Miscellaneous	,	29			6
Total,		293			69
Section 1.		1000		00000	1.000

This is a great difference. The results tell terribly against the South. Nor shall we help the matter by deducting the slave population. Even then the proportion of men of letters in the free States is as THREE TO ONE! Indeed, if we examine into details, we shall find politics the only branch of Literature in which the slave No good thought truly spoken, was ever lost. at all rival the free! In the great departments of Theology, Poetry, and Science-there is no tend approaching it with firmness, fully alive to approach to equality. Alas, when we leave the all its serious responsibilities, and resolved on political writers, there are very few left in the

Turn we now to Inventions. The number of patents are registered in the Patent Office. The return, or catalogue of 1846 is before us, and rangements which will secure to the volume we the result of that year between the free and commence to-day, a much greater amount of slave-between New England, and Virginia and

New England. Virginia and the Carolina

The whole number of patents taken out that year was 545. Of these, the free States had 465-the slave, 80! The difference in regard to invention is still more against the South. Nor could it be otherwise. For the free States abound in small manufactures; these are nurseries of invention; they train and develope the mechanical faculties, and make a people great in resource, great in wealth, great in enterprize. In the South we have a few only. No where in the slave States do they spring up as the natural growth of human industry.

But the strongest contrast is yet to be made enterprise. With such marked approbation of in the number of educational institutions in these

	w England. \ ,234,892	11.00	587,604
Colleges, -	14	. "	10
Theological School	ole, 7	Α,	6
Medical Schools,	. 7	I at I	3
Law Schools, -	2 .		5
	-		-
College Students,	2,211		1,036
Theological "	333		196
Medical "	641		278
Law "	190		104
Total Students,	3,375		1,614

Indeed, our circulation sught to be doubled The sons of the wealthier classes chiefly attend forthwith, to sustain the paper, and to afford these institutions, and support them. Let us even very moderate compensation to those whose leave them, then, and look, in the second place, labors are necessary to its existence. Under this into the great mass of mind-THE MIND OF THE PARISHES, or in lines simple and beautiful, as view we appeal, and appeal most earnestly to PEOPLE—and see how it is relatively cultivated every one who reads this to exert himself a little in the free and slave States. Let us enquire towards the success of the Examiner. Without into the common Schools. Let us know the

	N. England.	Va & Carolinas
tudents in Academies,	43,664	19,807
rimary Schools,	13,329	2,759
cholars in primary sch'le	4. 574,287	62,788
	tudents in Academies, rimary Schools, cholars in primary sch'le	tudents in Academies, 43,664

over 20 years who cannot rend & write, 13,081 136,101 ! ! Now, excluding the slave population, from Virginia and the Carolinas, and these States our cause in this State, and we believe the Ex- contain just two-thirds the white population of aminer will continue to be, if supported, highly New England. Taking the students of "Yan-

we have already achieved much good, by con- Students in Academies, - - 45 per cent. Students in Primary schools. - 9

Adult white persons unable to read and write, - - 1000 Considering the white population alone, then we find the proportion, in paint of education to be more than six fold against the slave States.

selves, for we can assure them that, without their assistance, we can hardly hope to succeed in sustaining our paper.	For example. Take the totals in education, ignorance, in Virginia and the Carolinas, study them:						
	Educating	in	Colleges,				1.00
Let every one who wishes to do something for	.41		Academies,				19,80
the promotion of the cause in which we are en-		#	Schools,			10 XI	62,78
gaged, come promptly to our assistance. Let							130

Total. every one constitute himself an agent, and go Whites over 20 unable to read or write, 136,101 to work in his own section and procure us sub-The number unable to read and write exceeds scribers, and we feel sure that, thus supported the total number in course of education by fifty and encouraged, we shall be able to continue

the Examiner, and greatly increuse its efficien-When, in the long course of generations can cy, as the only anti-slavery journal published south of the Ohio. Its extinction would be dispeople, under these circumstances, hope to be educated? Will the intelligent ever overtake astrous to that good cause. Let our friends inthe ignorant? Nay, if there be no change, must not a vast majority of the coming generations of whites be doomed to hopeless ignorance?

But what is the cause of this vast disparity Climate. None will so assert!" Difference in intellect? The very supposition would be laugh. ed at! The cause is slaveny, and slaveny alone. That, and that alone, bears down the South as FREEDOM, and FREEDOM alone, buoys and build, up the North. It is slavery which represses in vention, which paralyzes all classes, which oppresses the poor and the humble by keeping them ignorant, which sinks the slave States so low in all that makes a people great and prosperous. Shall it continue? We need a voice like Patrick Henry's to infuse into our people the energy of the Revolution which willed for liberty and won it-a power like the lightning, darting from the threatening cloud, with its The reason is obvious. The very absence of quick thunder-peal, to startle and rouse. Nothing less can drive out from among us this withering curse, this enervating, this suicidal ciety into these channels. Physicians are often "fact," and place us in a situation to do politicians; lawyers, almost always. Com. justice to the high social, political, and intelmerce and Literature are little cultivated; the lectual endowments, which God and nature

Spenk out your Honest Thought.

A few days since a friend, who resides in the Southern part of Kentucky, says, a number of Large towns for commerce are few; colleges are gentlemen who accidently met at a store, were few; presses, comparatively, are few, and South- engaged in carnest conversation upon u subject ern intellect is driven, consequently, into two which had been pressed upon their minds by the able articles of Hamilton Smith, Esqr., viz: But there is another reason why Southern the facilities presented for manufacturing purmen engage in politics. They see the increas- poses, in the different towns on the banks of the ing population of the free States; they know Ohio. In the course of conversation, the questheir rapid accessions of strength. They feel, tion was asked, why Smith and and Paducah, too, that this strength cannot be counteracted, which certainly offer as many advantages as or met, except through political tact, or party any towns on the river for the establishment of strategy. But admit, as we have heretofore as- factories, were not resorted to by capitalists for serted, that there is a large share of political tai- that purpose? Various reasons were given in ent devoloped in the South-how far does this reply. Our friend, after hearing the different prove the intellectual advancement of the people? unswers, says, gentlemen, you have not yet reached the root of the matter. It is because of Let us see, in reply to this question, what the presence and influence of slavery, that capconstitutes the intellectual superiority of a peo- italists will not resort here to make investment. To his surprise, immediate assent was given to evidence which can be adduced, the progress owns eight orten slaves, said, "I voted last Aumade in the Fine Arts, Science, and in Litera- gust for the convention, simply because I wishture. In the second place the application of ed action to be taken on this subject." Anothmind to the Practical arts. Wherever these ex- er, owning four or five, said that he had voted ist in any remarkable degree, we shall find as a in the same way and for the same reason, and

This incident unimportant though it may appear to others, to us seems significant and interesting. Here were men, friends and neighbors. similarly situated, and having interests in commen, each of whom had thought upon a subject New England contains about 2,234,822 in- of vital importance, and each of whom had acted habitants, Virginia, North and South Carolina, upon this subject, and yet for want of an out- is a weekly paper, has been in existence for is eating up her substance—she proffers to give

precinct in Kentneky, where there are not persons who think justly and feel warmly upon the subject of slavery. The amount of latent antiavery feeling in this State, as indicated by little incidents and casual remarks, is surprising. feeling is the simple utterance of the fitting

Friends, let the word be uttered. Speak out your honest thought. Many a thought because upon a certain return, if he till it properly not uttered, has died, which could it have been Without doubt. Aye, all these things are so like over the earth, never to die. Speak out kansas is so liberal?" inquires one. "We hear sake of others, who, it may be, are only waiting for a word from you to give a response which

every where. You will not speak in vain-

Jones Very. The following lines are taken from the Sale Mass.) Gazette. In by-gone years we knew their author well, and a purer, nobler, gentler spirit, we have never known. Born amid humble circumstances, and baving in childhood few opportunities for mental culture, he seemed destined to a life of hard manual toil. But his heart was all alive with a love of knowledge. He vearned with insatiable yearning for holiness .-An ideal of moral purity and intellectual great-

ness was always before his mind, and to that

ideal he felt that he must constantly aspire, or

die. To such a spirit, there are no obstacles .-

It rules right royally over circumstances, and

empels them to do its bidding. How earnestly he strove to acco work. When midnight descended to earth to set down at about fifteen dollars. When thus sound her solemn hour, she found him bending paid for, the purchaser is not required to make any improvement. All the title of the State to a tract over his books, and ever ready was he to welcome the morning sun.

Such exertions were too great for the physical frame. His mind sympathized with the o'er-tasked body, and men said that he became asene. But if his condition was insenity, we could almost desire insanity as our lot. Constant communion did he seem to hold with the great Source of all spiritual and intellectual goodness. A chastened and subdued manner, ndicated the reverential posture of his soul .-His gentle, calm words, revealed a nature in which passion had been subdued and all was peace; while his eye, beaming with purity and affection, told us he breathed another atmosphere than earth.

He still lives in Salem, a place fitly choses for his abode, as its name, "city of peace," beautifully declares. There he leads a calm, holy, almost sequestered life. Occasionally he gives atterance to his grand thoughts and spiritual aspirations in scanets, which might be placed side by side with the sonnets of Milton, and the great master of song would not shrink from the com-

BY JONES VERY.

The silent history of a word, Borne on Time's stream along,

Has never yet been sung or heard; It asks the voice of song. 'Twas born from out the soul's calm deep, Smit by the chastening rod; As Eve flesh formed from Adam's sleep;

Touched by the hand of God It wandered o'er the unyielding earth, By war and famine worn;

A stranger seen of unknown birth, Through night a child of morn. 'Twas welcomed in the lowly cot. Twas heard in kingly hall;

And men their arms and strife forgot, In listening to its call. It told of peace that would not fail-

Of love that could not die; 'Twas felt beneath the warrior's mail; I looked along the path it took;

As told by legends old, Repeated off from book to book, It shone like shining gold.

A furrow through earth's barren fields Ploughed deep and down with care; But none to notice what it yields, Or in its harvest share.

Decrease in the Sinve Population in Cuba We find in the New York Tribune, a notice of an article which recently appeared in the Verdad, a Spanish-American paper, published in New York. This article contains an analysis of the Statistical Report of the Island of Cubs for 1847, which the authorities of that Island suppressed. By comparing the statistics of population of the year 1841 with those of 1847, it is found that there is a large decrease in the number of slaves in six years:

From this it will be seen that more than one-

fourth of the slaves, amounting to more than one ninth of the entire population of the Island. have disappeared. This diminution of population has not resulted from emigration from the Island, or from any extraordinary pestilence, or any war. The population has wasted away under other influences, just as baleful and as fatal. The Spanish paper, whose articles relating to Cuba are prepared in Havans, thus accounts for he diminution of slaves:

"The real explanation is that the colored race exists in a state of slavery and hardship unfavorable to life, and the country is still less favorable to increase than the cities, on account of the greater severity of labor, the paucity of females proportion to men, the stinted and inferior quality of food, the harsh exposure, and the want of useful rest and sleep. All these are more than sufficient to destroy the faculties of man, moral, intellectual and physical, whatever may be the color of his skin, or the latitude of his birth. Add to these causes the horrid slaughter made by the military commission of the Governor of Cuba, in which eight or ten thousand negroes were taurdered in Matanzas and Cardenas alone, by eight or ten thousand modes of torture, to verify a supposed conspiracy, which is any case could not have been known to more infinitely prefer paying for lands in the Newton than a dozen of the race, and it will be easy to understand the loss of the slave population.

This is a harrowing picture of the barbarities practiced on the slave population of Cuba.-Were the same cruelties committed on any portion of the Caucasian family, we should hear of national interference to put an end to the atro. cities. Humanity bitterly weeps over the slaughter of whites, but she has too few tears to shed over the atrocities in various forms, practiced on the blacks.

Some of the advocates of slavery in the Un ted States argue the humanity of slavery in the country from the fact of the increase of or slave population. If this be a just and proper light to view the subject in, then the inhumanity of the system, as it exists in Cuba, my most flagrant. Just think of it! More than one fourth of the whole number of slaves there, perished in six years, owing to the complicated severities they were subjected to! Such a statement almost congeals the blood in our veins and we shudder to think that such infernal barbarities are permitted in the enlightened nineteenth people professedly christian!

New Builty.

Lands Given Away in Arkanson! emen, Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchiner Germant, Frenchmen, and honest men," says All that is needed for the manifestation of this Arkansas; come along, take our land withou

money ind price, and be one of us." Is the land good? Rich as may be. Is it ac cessible? Quite so. May the owner calculate winged with words, would have flown angel- that is plear. "How happens it, then, that Aryour thoughts, for your own sake, and for the of no other State doing likewise. Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, &c., are filling up for a word from you to give a response which rapidly, and settlers are paying government will make your heart and their own hearts price for lands, and feel glad often of the privilege of ding it. Besides, these States are away up North-we don't understand it." Not uuhome, in the places of business, on your farms, derstand it! These States are free; Arkansas is cursed with slavery. That tells the whole sto-

See the actual state of things.

Amansas owns half a million of acres of land. Phose are situated in every part of the State. They embrace river bottoms, prairie, uplands of every soil. Settlers or purchasers can have their choise. And we learn it is almost impossible so fat as fertility is concerned, to go amiss.

This body of lands, Arkansas proposes to disose of on the following terms:

"By purchase .- Any person, resident of the State or a non-resident, by application to the Auditor, personally or through an agent, may purchase from the State any number of tracts hich have been forfeited as above stated, on payiaent of the arrearages of taxes and tosts due, and the Auditor's fee for drawing the deed. The amount of taxes and costs due, vary of ourse, according to the number of years for which the taxes remain unpaid; but the average cost of purchasing a tract of 160 acres, may be or tracks purchased, pass immediately, divested of all contingencies, to the grantee, by a deed which the laws declare shall vest in him, his heirs, or assigns, a good and valid title, both in law and equity, and shall be received in all the courts of the State, as evidence of a good and valid title in such grantee, his heire and assigns, and shall be evidence that all things require law to be done, to make a good and valid sale, were done both by the Collector and the Audi-

By Donation .- Donations of these lands are imited to 160 acres to any one person. Any person wishing to obtain a donation of any ract or tracts, which together do not exceed in quantity 160 acres, may apply personally, or by agent, to the Auditor, designating the particular tract or tracts for which a title is desired, who, pon payment of his fee of one dollar and twenty-five cents for drawing the deed, will execute a conveyance of the right to the lands described, which title is rendered indefeasible in the donee, by a compliance with the requisitions of the law, which it substance are as follows: The done teen months from the date of his deed, the certificate of a Justice of the Peace, or Constable the township in which the land is situated, seting forth that five acres of the land donated to him have been cleared, fenced, and placed in eadiness for cultivation. When this certificat has been filed, the deed yests in the donce a title of the same force and effect as that acquired by

purchase, as mentioned above." This is fair enough in all conscience. any of the free States, would be accepted, not by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands. Will it be so with Arkansas? Not at all. Many from the South may avail themselves of the op. portunity; a few may go from the free States .-But not enough, in our opinion, from either section, or any quarter, will accept the terms, to make any material advance in the growth of

Arkansas. Let us see what that has been. 1830 Arkansas 14,273 55,211 157,445 Illinois, 31,639 Michigan, 8,926

Now make one stride more-another decennial march. See what the progress of these States is in 1840. For that is the fest year, though it will not be so striking as 1850, which

will soon be upon us. Arkansas, - - 97,574 Illinois, -- 476,183

Michigan, - - - 212,267 Why, Iowa, having 43,112 souls, and Wiscon sin, 30,945, in 1840, are this year ahead-a long way ahead-of Arkansas!

Now cast your eye upon the map. Look at the position of Arkansas. See her bounded on one side by the Father of waters-and the Red and White rivers penetrating far into the interior-her soil rich-her mountains full of minerals—and all fanned by genial airs, and the gladlening warmth of Southern suns. Turn now to these Northern States. For five months shut up by the snow and ice! Possessing a fertile soil, it is true, but having few of the natural advantages which belong to Arkansas! Having made the contrast, now say which ought to grow fastest and thrive most? Which, other things being equal, ought to be first in wealth, power, intelligence? Alas, a clog is upon the Southern State. Her virgin soil invites the laborer; but slavery crushes all who toil upon it. Her rich resources provoke the capitalist; but blighting servitude drives them from her borders. Her fine navigable streams tempt the enterprize of the trader; but the plague spot of the South forbids his entrance upon them. Thus, this glorious region, blessed by Heaven with every bounty, and rich in every natural blessing, is made, curse of negro-slavery.

Well-the State seeks to overcome this diffimust recall the admission. The poorer classes, or a majority of them, in the Carolinas and Georgia, &c. are really ignorant of what is going on; are unable to remove, even if they wished to go, and knew of the liberal offer of Arkansas. The laborers of the mid-slave States will not, as a general rule, go further South. And infinitely prefer paying for lands in the North- Number of acres of wheat sown, 1,013,650 west by the sweat of their brow, than be masters of large farms, where it is dishonorable or degrading to work. We see the operation of this feeling very strongly in Kentucky. Slavery exsts here in its mildest form. But except in the border counties, and cities, we are not benefited place, London, close to Belgrave square, and is by foreign emigration; none of the masses of going to act up to the dolce far niente, loll on Sermans, Irish, &c. who come to the United silken cushions, and feast like Lucullus. Louis States, settle among us. And the exception we Phillippe has taken a small house on the banks make proves very strongly our position. For of the Thames; and Lord Clifford has placed a wherever-as in Covington and Louisville-the country house at the disposal of the general of whites are running rapidly ahead, and the ne- the Jesuits, who was compelled to quit Rome. gross are decreasing, so that the growing ills of slavery are scarcely seen and felt, there these laborers venture, and give to us much of the prosper- since in an affray with a Mr. Banton died on ity we enjoy. The liberality of Arkansas will Tuesday last. As soon as the death of Mr. Pre avail her but little. It will hardly touch the tice was known, officers Ronald and Gilmore evil which she seeks to remedy.

But this case, in some respects, is the most remarkable we have seen. Arkansas owns half a million of acres -she has, besides, any quantity of rich soil which may be purchased at low rates. She is poor-very poor. She is without real power in the Union, and, with slavery, never can have any. But, if she were a free State, not only might Ackansas sell her lands at fair rates, but have them settled by an energetic The citizens of Madison have now a daily thriving population. Yet rather than yield up

ry, with firm, and steady hand, and she will the proclamation! "Come one, come all, come pressure which weight it down the the free air of Heaven, rejoicing in its birth-

But let us give this State the full benefit of her proposition. The Auditor of State, and the editor of the Arkaneas Gazette, unite in the fol-

It is estimated that at the present time, A msas holds a half a million acres of land sub out to be disposed of as stated above. These State, embracing river bottoms, prairie, plain, and upland of every grade, so that purchasers of lonces can make such locations as their interest or fancy may prompt them to select.

Doubtless, many of those persons who are un-equainted with the history of these lands, may irprised that such a vast amount of terri uld be permitted to fall into the hands of e State authorities; and they may perhaps a ue, that the most of it is utterly unot for cult ation, clse it would never have been permit to go out of the possession of its original owner In this conclusion they would fall into a grie ious error. The mass of these lands; are con nonly known as "Military bounties," and ries made by non-resident speculators, in cor miesor by individuals for agriculture, min and manufacturing purposes; and the whole ta-ken together, may be considered as valuable as the same amount of land would be, were it so ected in a single body in any portion of State north of the Arkansas river.

Many of the owners of these lands were cap talists residing in portions of the Union too nall an investment so far off, and who have n the land market of this State. Many other of the owners have died, and their heirs acti hand is worth two in the bush," have been busily engaged in attending to matters at hom that a few tracts of land in this "neck of the woods," have been entirely overlooked. of the mining and manufacturing joint stock companies formed by the capitalists of the east and south, which were in full blast (on paper.) n our State a few years since, have blown up and all traces of their existence lost forever; exept their forfeited charters in the list of private is, and their forfeited lands in the list of the

We are pleased to learn that many of the ands are already in process of rapid transition from their late wild state to profitable cultiva ion, and pleasant homes. Applications hese gratuities are continually reaching the Au ditor from Tennessee, Alabama, the Carolinas, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois; n fact there is not a single State in the Uni on which there have not been inquiries mad in relation to this subject. A gentleman arrive ere a few days since, and procured donations one hundred and thirty six quarter sections in rancis county, for individuals now residing and about Memphis, Tenn., who will immedately remove to our State, and take possession heir locations.

We commend this subject to the attention e emigrating committees of the cities on the lantic sea-board in particular, and all creation general. We can accommodate a few mil s of inhabitants without being crowded at all: and should our population ever get to be too dense for comfort, New Mexico and California will aford us plenty of room to stretch ourselves. Come along Freemen, Englishmen, Irishmen

The Harvest, &c.

Our agricultural friends in this neighborhood we learn, are generally very fine, and the corn ticles. s very promising.

The season thus far has been a very pleasant one, and with an average of temperature below what is usual. The strawberry crop has been ountiful, and is now past. The price in our market has ranged from twenty-five to fifty cents a gallon. Raspberries are most abundant at lower prices. The prospect for fruit is unusualve should be grateful.

Clever Caricature. Kendall writes to the Picayane from Paris: "I ish you could see the innumerable caricatures paraded in the windows of all the print-sellers here. Louis Phillippe in every conceivable ludicrous and ridiculous attitude, stares at you at every turn, and many of the prints are capital. But the best caricature I have seen was in a lat number of the Charivari. One of the German Kings, in attitude most desponding, is leaning with one elbow upon a fence, while his hand appears to be supporting a crown which sits totterng upon his head. In front of the folorn memper of royalty is a rabbit sitting pertly up, into and most ruefully. 'Ah, my friend,' says the poor me, I may be made game of, and bagged at

Unitarian Sunday School Society.

The report of the Secretary states that there have been published by the Society during the past year, about 35,000 pages of tracts. The past year, about 35,000 pages of tracts year, about 35,000 pages of tracts. The past year, about 35,000 pages of tracts year, about 35,000 pages of tracts year, abou Agent has visited 58 towns, and 73 schools, the firm that they could not be shaken; to secure number of teachers being 1,129, and the number such a prevalence of certain opinions that they ered 93 addresses, either oral or written, to 14,000 persons, and has travelled 4,000 miles.

comparatively, a wild and barren waste, by the Sciences, Miss Maria Mitchell, of Nantucket, Sciences, Misz Maria Mitchell, of Nantucket, of the prince of darkness, is probably China—the discoverer of the comet which bears her name, was unanimously elected a member.—
This is believed to be the first honor of the kind culty by giving away her lands to whoever will This is believed to be the first honor of the kind till them. We have said Southern non-elayehold- conferred upon a lady in this country; Miss Carers may accept her offer. On reflection, we oline Herschell and Mrs. Somerville, some years

From a table published in the Troy Budge we condense the following items: Acres of land in the State taxed, 27,736,559; value of the same, \$616,824,955; rate of taxation, 7 3-10 mills on the dollar; State debt, \$24,734,080. reaped do. 968,234; bushels reaped, 43,391,670 average amount raised to the acre, 13 1-5 bushel

How "Royalty in Distress" Lives. Metternich has taken a fine mansion in Eaton

Mr. James Prentice, who was shot a fewdays started for Banton's place of residence, arrestel, brought him to the city, and placed him in jail.

The Richmond (Ky.) Ploughboy says, that Shadrach Barnes, who was committed to jail in Madison county for the murder of Isaac Agee, has taken no food for the last eight days, and it is supposed that he designs to commit suicide in this singular manner

The late Isaac Baugher, Esq., of Frederick habitants, Virginia, North and South Carolina, considerably more. Whatever intellectual advancement has been made in the slave States, is feelings of the others. A single word at them, between New England, and Virginia, with thrown onen, and all minds are found to think thrown onen, and all minds are found to the found thrown onen, and all minds are found to the found thrown onen, and all minds are found to the found thrown onen, and all minds are found to the found thrown onen edition of the Medison Banner. The Banner slavery-rather than cut out the cancer which county, Md., by his will, liberated all his slaves then, between New England, and Virginia, with the Carolinas, is a foir one. Let us make it.

In the American Almanac for 1840, we have a list of seven hundred and seventy-six American be, every where. There is not a town, village, and lo, all minds and hearts are thrown open, and all minds are found to think known here as one that thoroughly understands his business. The thriving city of Madison needs a daily paper, and Messes. Jones & Crail the root of the evil where the roo

New Books, &c.

An anti-Slavery Magual-being an examin tion in the light of the Bible into the moral and social wrongs of American slavery, with a remedy for the evil .- By John G. FEE, a minster of the Gospel

In this book, one of Kentucky's sons has poken out on the great subject on which all very soon must speak, on one side or the other. Mr. Fee in 1844 presented the arguments contained in this book to some of the citizens of his native county, Bracken, in this State .--In 1845, he addressed them ingLewis county; to the congregation of which, he is now paster .--

In 1846, they were published in the True American. The author has made some additions, and now sends forth the book to do its work. May it be read by every Kentuckian who believes that slavery is authorized by the Bible-if any such Kentuckian can be found. The spirit of love is manifest in every page of the book, and breath, proclaiming the doctrine that there are no one can read it without becoming a better man, whatever opinion he may have of the author's arguments. The name of John G. Fee will be reverenced hereafter, when the curse of our State shall have been removed, and men shall see from what an evil they have been de-

Several Ministers of the Gospel in Kentucky are now laboring in this great work. While Mr. Fee, of the Presbyterian church, is at work in one part of the State, Mr. Pendleton, of the our own right; whether we mend to rejoice that it is extended to others, or only that it is earn. Our readers will perceive, too, that a minister in But the world does not go backward on the the Methodist church is laboring in earnest.-Noble men, work on! May your brethren rush into the field to labor with you!

We are indebted to the publishers, Musaus GOULD, KENDALL, & LINCOLN, for Nos. 18 & 19 of Chumbers Miscellany. We have so often borne testimony to the merits of this capital publication, that it would be a work of superrogation to do more than remind the public that it has lost none of its interest, and deserve all the commendation it has received.

To the same publishers we owe our thanks for 3rd & 4th Vols. 'Uncle Sam' and 'Jacoro,' of "Chambers' Library for Young People." One of the stories is by Mrs. S. C. Hall, another by Miss Edgeworth, and this is enough to guar- or anti-slavery, or abelition Society whateanty their excellence. This is the handsomest series of books for children that we have seen, and deserves, as we doubt not it will receive, a wide circulation.

EWBANK'S HYDRAULICS. New York: Greeley & McElruth.-We have received the Sth, and this." concluding Number of this very valuable work, and add ours to the universal commendation bestowed upon it by the press. On the subject of which it treats, it is full and complete, and will be deemed indispensable in every scientific who wield the power of making and altering the

We have received the June number of the really are, inconsistent with the Divine precept of "doing unto others as we would with the the following articles:- I. Legal Basis of American Slavery. 11. Swedenborg as a Theologian- law? Do not the members of the Catholic III. Causes and prevention of Idiocy. IV. Church constitute a large proportion of law Come along Freemen, Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Dutchmen, Frenchmen, and Honest-men. Come along!

John Quincy Adams. V. Short Reviews and edly, and perseveringly, insist upon the repeal of every law, which imposes a burthen on three

The June number of the Union Magazine, have been engaged during the present week in edited by the talented Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, is getting in their harvests. The crops of Wheat, on our table. It contains several excellent ar- forth it would be heard, it would be regarded

Amanda, a Tale for the times .- By W. H. BRISBANE, M. D. In this story a young white being kidnapped and sold as a slave.

The Casting down of Thrones-A discourse

on the present state of Europe, delivered in the ly good. The heavens have been propitions, and 14, 1848, by Albert Barnes. In this discourse live to see this! on a passage from Daniel: "I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and the Ancient of Days did sit." Dr. Barnes has expressed in a manly and earnest manner his views of the prein the first place, "the relation of kings and the future." Under the first head, he sayshave stripped the throne of power, and transferwhose face the former is gazing most enviously red it where it belonged of right, to the people." Under the second head, Dr. Barnes deuneasy wearer of the crown, how I envy you! duces five results from the "casting down of alike to themselves and their teacher. You are at least protected by the laws until Sep- thrones," the downfall of an hereditary aristember, and until then no one can harm you; but tocracy, freedom of opinion and speech, the removal of the restraints on the right of suffrage, what would be the sensations of some of on sal freedom. We quote a few remarks:

disposition, and no power to rouse from it.— of good instruction, well applied.

The beau ideal of such a nation, in the vision Our Northern friends, would do The next in order is probably the regions where the religion of the Brahmins prevails, and then the countries where the Papal religion abounds; since, were elected honorary members of the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

Then come all those countries and institutions where there are customs that are not to be questioned; forms of evil that are not to be examined; laws that have the sanction of ages and that may not be disturbed. New, these things can never be changed with-out agitation. The apostles, when they preach-ed, are represented as "turning the world upside down;" Luther, and Zwingle, and Knox, shook Europe to its centre. There are attempts always to shield some things from investigationA free press in one place is broken up, and threatened in another; but the general progress is onward, and the time is coming in all parts of struction; and as an indication also of the capathis land, and in all lands, when it shall be conceded that all things may be freely examined—No one, who witnessed that exhibition, could for when "thrones are cast down," there fall also, all the right and the power to control pub-lic opinion, and truth is left to make her way to ignorance and degradation, or could doubt upon the earth as she can.

Fifth. The "casting down of thrones" is, and

duction of a period when "the Ancient of Days," the great God alone, shall rule over men. So far as the demolition of rayal hereditary power goes to emancipate one man, it goes to emancipate all; so far as it raises one to the on diguity of a freeman, it, in princ so far as it breaks the fetters of one, it breaks the fetters of all; so far as it opens to the view of any man, the right to civil and religious liberty, it opens that view to all. The principle is one whose progress cannot long be arrested towards universal emancipation. Our principles of liberty strangely stopped before we reached this result, and millions are still held in bondage; France, seventy years after the proclamation of our independence, and taking our principles as her guide, leaped at once to a conclusion which we should have reached, that if one man is free, all are; that if one class of men are entitled to liberty, all are; that if it is wrong for kings to tyranize over men, it is wrong for kings to tyranize over men, it is wrong for for kings to tyranize over men, it is wrong for any man to do it; that if men are not to be slaves beneath a throne, they are not to be slaves in a republic; and that, as they who stand around the throne when it fails, are free, so all men, so tar as they are concerned, are free, also, The conclusion is [navitable; and to this, scoper.

guilty of wrong in doing the same thing; and if they are right who seek their own freedom they cannot be right in withholding it from Curran saw this in the immortal aration, that the "moment any one touched the soil of England, that moment he was free, and bis shackles fell." Mansfield saw it, when, from he highest seat of judicial power, he decian this to be British law; and it is strunge that the world-that the great advocates of lib the great defenders of Gospet—that the upholders of the democratic principle not always and everywhere proclain it will be proclaimed. Slavery cannot always exist in a republic. There is such a singular incongruity between the declaration in the inall men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and the doctrine and the fact that millions are held in servitude; there a such an incongruity in reading and proc ing this throughout the land, and dwelling upon it as a "self-evident" truth, and in the now as many millions in our own country as arst gave atterance to this truth who are not and ought not, to be free; there is such an about and ought not, to be free; there is such an absolute impossibility in maintaining the democrati-principle, and still defending the institution of perpetual boudage; and there is such a fell and chilling difficulty in expressing congratulation to a foreign people because they all are free, while we enslave millions in our own bessen that the eyes will yet be open upon incoasis tencies and absurdities so glaring, and the world will begin to ask, whether we mean to teach that liberty is the right of man as such, or only point. They that rejoice with France, they that exult with the hope that Europe will be emancipated; they that express sympathy with the elevation of man when thrones are prostrated, are holding up a sentiment which will reemancipate every human being from opproved and bondage. And to that the world is con-ing—and God speed the day.

"The Communion of Saints," is the title of discourse delivered in St. Michael's Church Brooklyn, New York, on Saturday the 25th.

March 1848, by the Rev. Evan M. Journey This discourse is an earnest appeal to the Episcopal and Catholic Churches to exert these selves in behalf of our colored population. M. Johnson says in the preface, "The author of the discourse is not a member of any coloniest. and fully believes all these would be nuneces sary, if the Catholic Church would do as an ought. It is with the humble hope of calling the attention of her members to what he extrem a neglected duty that he is induced to publish

We invite attention to the following extracts "What then is to be done when such a state of things exists in the Catholic Church! W. apprehend the mission of these Prelates and one Clergy is first of all to the whites, to those laws. The excuse, usually made by the Clerk to justify those practices which seem to be. an would do unto us," is, that they must submit to the civil law. Granted-but who makes the Christian slave brethren, that they we lingly submit to, if they were slaves themselves

If the united voice of the Church were put If the exertions of every Catholic in this land were directed to ameliorate the condition of the slave, and to elevate the character of the colored cople-if their prayers were unitedly to ascend lady of respectable parentage is represented as of all men, that He would dispose all Christian Rulers to "do justly and to love mercy," the might we hope to see this all important doctrine of "the Communion of Saints" held, not as a speculative theory, but as a living, acting and First Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, May influential principle. God grant that we may

Concert at the Fourth Street Methodis Church.

We spent a little while Monday evening in listening to, and, we can truly say, in enjoying sent condition of things in Europe. He shows, the musical exercises of the choir of this church All of the pieces, which we heard, were well thrones heretofore to the progress of the race;'s sung, and some of them in a manner that would and in the second place, he considers "the cast- have done credit to any choir in Louisville. We ing down of thrones as an exponent of the pro- were, we must confess, agreeably disappointed gress already made in the world, and an index of We knew the fondness of the colored people as music, and the readiness with which they calch "The essential remark made thus far is, that the and sing any tune, but we were not prepared for throne has stood in the way of the liberty of the the correctness of style, the excellence of moduworld, and that the progress of the race has lation, the expressiveness and simplicity, and the been marked in successive steps, by events that general propriety which characterized the exact

While sitting in the church and listening to liany time.' Such is one of the hits French fancy a separation of religion and State, and univer- Northern friends, who associate with slavery one cruelty and degradation, could they have been bled to listen to the exercises of a choir of colorwould not be controverted; to bind the mind in ed persons, who, as they stood on the next and fetters, so strong that there could be no hope of tasteful platform, note-book in hand, showed by being free; and to make it so acquiesce in the existing order of things that there should be no desire to be free—to lull a nation, or the world, into so profound repose that there should be no ters and of music, which could be the result only

Our Northern friends would doubtless feel, as one of their number felt, whom a few Sabbash's since we accompanied to this same church. We supposed that he knew the condition of the persons composing the congregation, and we were not a little surprised the next morning, at his asking us, with a good degree of earnestness. "how far should I have to go into the summer ing country to meet with slavery?" It had not occurred to him as possible that the congregation whom he had seen the day previous, was a con-

gregation mostly composed of slaves. The exhibition of last Monday evening was that if as great pains were taken for the rele gious and intellectual education of the bir cha is to be, connected with freedom in the true generally, as had been taken for the instruction sense—the freedom of all, and with the intro-

ar us it breaks the fetters of one, it breaks The Ohio State Jou mail has a telegraphic des

Education in New York. During the past year there have been in atdance at the public schools of New York city, 119,559 scholars. Average daily atten-dance, 32,122. The amount expended on the

The coinage at the N. O. Brunch Mint, for the month ending May 21st, 1

cammon schools, \$295,450.50.